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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CHANCES FOR THE CUBANS

Reciprocity Fight Viewed From Capital.

PORTO RICANS DON'T LIKE HAWAII

Their Complaints to be Investigated—Nothing New About Judgeship.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9.—The Cuban reciprocity question, which agitated Congress excessively at the last session and which, indirectly at least, is of vital interest to Hawaiian industries, is cropping up forcibly and in peculiar fashion.

President Roosevelt's statement in his Pittsburgh speeches that a Cuban reciprocity treaty would be negotiated "sure as fate" has been taken up as a slogan in many States and is ringing from stump to stump. In the Congressional districts, represented by Republicans who bolted the reciprocity program, aspiring candidates for the nomination are accepting it as an excuse for "getting in on the game," and some of the veteran leaders against reciprocity are grapping like sixty with these ambitious aspirants. The President naturally has quite a following among the newspapers of all these States and, as always happens when a Congressman goes against the expressed wishes of the President who is by virtue of his position the political leader of his party, are lambasting these recalcitrants. Out in the Minnesota district which Representative Tawney holds from, there is a Republican whirlwind. Mr. Tawney was in the forefront of the reciprocity fight, standing out till the last ditch. Hardly had he returned from Washington before the fight was begun in his district. His renomination and re-election are regarded as sure, but they will not come without a severe struggle, for the influence of the administration is certainly not being thrown for him.

The scores of influences that make for victory one way or another in political campaigns are all tending towards the President's declaration for reciprocity. The cry for an extra session of Congress to ratify a treaty of reciprocity is heard constantly and with especial force just now. The representatives who come to town for a day or two on department business are careful to get in the newspapers that they are for reciprocity and, if they have not gone on record as against it, they are careful to emphasize that they have thought all along that reciprocity was a mighty good thing. Representative Foster, of Vermont, one of the best fellows in the House, came down from Vermont the other day and declared that the people up there were heart and soul for the President's Cuban policy. Representative Sherman, of Utah, N. Y., and one of the most prominent Republicans in the House as well as vice-chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, is back from a long trip to California, and in an interview he declares that the people of the beet sugar growing state of the Pacific Coast are backing the President's policy enthusiastically.

Undoubtedly there is to be more of the fight yet. When the representatives have secured a re-election and no longer are immediately in need of votes, there will likely be a cessation of the clamor for Cuban reciprocity. It is not probable that the recalcitrant senators who voted against considering the Cuban reciprocity bill, have materially changed their views. When the Senate comes to consider the subject, either in treaty form or otherwise, the opposition will then be seen in its real light. No man can say whether a treaty will be ratified, although the President will undoubtedly seek to have it ratified with all the power there is back of his high office.

There is great rejoicing here today among the friends of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company over the decision announced from Oyster Bay, which will probably reach Honolulu in advance of this letter, that permission

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J. P. MORGAN WANTS LAKE SHIPPING

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 16.—The Plaindealer today says:

"A definite offer has been made for the stock of the American Shipbuilding Company and the directors are considering the matter. Their reply will be given the first of next month, when they meet in special session."

"The man behind the deal is J. Pierpont Morgan."

"The present transaction will strike at the control of the Great Lakes. The American Shipbuilding Company with its headquarters in Cleveland owns property valued at \$15,000,000, with an extra reserve fund of \$3,000,000. It is doing an immense business. It is said that the aim of the Eastern trust is not only to get control of the American Shipbuilding Company's business, but eventually of that of other large concerns, so as to practically monopolize the entire business from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and undoubtedly in the end all the trade from ocean to ocean."

"Two days ago representatives of the Eastern trust arrived in the city. The stocks of the American Shipbuilding Company took a jump. Thursday the common stock advanced from \$49.25 to \$54.25. It was known by those of the inner circles that a proposition was contemplated. It came yesterday. The price offered for the common stock was \$100 and for the preferred \$150."

COLOMBIAN REBELS TAKE A GUNBOAT

SAN JOSE (Costa Rica), August 15.—News has reached here from the camp of the Colombian revolutionists in the Agua Dulce district that, after a naval engagement, the Colombian government gunboat Boyaca was captured by the revolutionists. Three hundred government soldiers and Generals Ortiz and Henao, and supplies of munitions of war and provisions, were captured with the Boyaca.

The Colombian revolutionists also are said to have secured a gasoline launch which was in the government service. According to advices received here from the isthmus the Boyaca left Panama July 29th with 300 troops of the Colombian government on board, destined to re-enforce the command of the government General Morales Berrío at Agua Dulce. The launch was said to have been attacked by the revolutionary fleet and obliged to retreat, since when nothing has been heard of the vessel on the isthmus.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), August 15.—The British steamer Floridan, from Liverpool, July 24th, for West Indian and Central American ports, arrived here today from Colon and reported considerable insurgent activity in the neighborhood of the isthmus. An attack on Panama was feared and the Colombian government was making strenuous efforts to largely re-enforce the garrisons there and at Colon. Regarding the recent battle at Agua Dulce, the Floridan's officers report that the government of Colombia claimed the insurgents were routed, but that it was believed at Colon that the engagement was undecided.

THE DOOM OF A TOWN.

Half the Population of New Hartford, Conn., on the Move.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The depopulation of New Hartford as the result of an order issued by the Cotton Duck combination to shut down its Greenwood mills there on September 1 for an indefinite period, has begun in earnest, no less than 700 people having left the town inside of two weeks, says a Winsted, Conn., special to the World. By the middle of next month it is estimated that fully one-half of the population of the place, which is 3,500, will have left.

Placards reading "Closing out business" and "to rent" are already in store windows, and "for sale" signs are tacked on property everywhere. In the district known as "Downtown," where several hundred of the mill operatives lived, there remains, but a single family. Business men already feel the effect and are planning to locate elsewhere. Truckmen, however, are doing a big business hauling household goods to the railroad stations day and night.

The Greenwood plant is to be removed to Talassee, Ala., where, according to an alleged statement of the Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck combine, manufacture will be done more cheaply. The factoring can be done more cheaply in New Hartford in 1923.

Situation in India Serious

LONDON, August 15.—Official and other reports from India declare the famine situation there is becoming more serious owing to the lack of rain throughout almost the entire country, and especially in the Bombay presidency. There has been a great increase in the number of natives to receive relief.

A Find of Millions.

LONDON, August 15.—The annual report of the Postmaster General shows that the large total of \$3,335,000 was found in letters undelivered during the past year. The undelivered letters totaled no less than 10,000,000, while the delivered missives amounted to 2,451,500,000, an average of 58.9 for each person in the United Kingdom.

THE FAIRS KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE

San Francisco Millionaire and Wife Meet an Instant and Frightful Death Near Paris.

Charles Fair's Head Crushed, and His Wife's Split Open—Automobile Going at Great Speed Struck a Tree.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair of San Francisco, who had been stopping at the Hotel Ritz, in Paris, during the greater part of the summer, were killed this afternoon in an automobile accident about fifty miles to the west of Paris and ten miles east of Everaux. Mr. Fair himself was driving his automobile at a high rate of speed when one of the pneumatic tires burst. The machine swerved, collided with a tree and, with a terrible crash, was overturned. Mr. and Mrs. Fair were killed outright and the chauffeur was badly injured. Fair and his wife suffered terrible injuries, the head of the man being crushed and that of his wife split.

Mr. and Mrs. Fair had been staying at Trouville during racing week. They had a very fast forty-five horse-power automobile, which attracted considerable attention and with which they were highly pleased. The accident occurred at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and almost in front of the Chateau Buisson du Mail. The Fairs intended to dine and spend the night in Paris and return to Trouville for lunch tomorrow.

The wife of the gatekeeper of the chateau was the only witness to the disaster. She says she noticed a big red automobile coming along the road at a tremendous speed. Suddenly something happened and the heavy machine slid sideways from the right to the left side of the road for about sixty yards. It then dashed up an embankment, turned a complete somersault and crashed into a big elm tree in front of the gate of the chateau. The automobile was completely wrecked. The front axle was broken and other parts of the machine were smashed, including the steering gear.

When the auto turned over, the wife of the gatekeeper says she saw Mr. and Mrs. Fair thrown high in the air and fall with a heavy thud to the ground. The chauffeur, who was sitting behind the Fairs, was precipitated into a ditch. He staggered to his feet, calling for help. The gatekeeper's wife rushed to his assistance and aided him in extricating Mr. and Mrs. Fair, who were buried beneath

the wrecked machine and in the last throes of death. Both had sustained ghastly injuries and were almost unrecognizable. Mr. Fair's head had been crushed in, while his wife's skull was split.

The chauffeur was terribly affected at the calamity and seemed bereft of his senses. He threw himself into a ditch on the opposite side of the road and rolled about crying, "My poor masters."

M. Borsion, owner of the Chateau Buisson du Mail, was summoned, and, after advising the local authorities of the accident, ordered the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Fair to be carried to the gatekeeper's lodge. Here they now lie on mattresses and flowers have been strewn over them. In the room are three wax tapers burning dimly.

The accident was evidently due to the bursting of a tire. At the time it occurred the automobile, which was capable of running seventy-four miles an hour, was going at the rate of sixty-two miles an hour.

The local police authorities hold in their possession and have sealed up a valise belonging to the Fairs, which contains jewelry, two letters of credit, a French bank note worth \$200 and some old coins. The Fairs have been living lately in Paris at the Hotel Ritz, and kept their apartments there while they were staying at Trouville. This morning the Fairs sent a dispatch from Trouville to the management of the Hotel Ritz saying they would arrive there this evening.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who was Mr. Fair's sister, returned from Trouville Sunday and sailed for New York yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Charles L. Fair's estate is worth probably ten million dollars or more.

ANOTHER WILL CONTEST.

The relatives of Mrs. Fair, as the mother declared in her private telegram to Joe Harvey, intend to make a fight for Charles Fair's millions. The following special telegrams to the "Chronicle" from New Jersey and Colorado indicate how generally the family in three different places had hopes of a fortune:

NEWARK (N. J.), Aug. 15.—Mrs. Anna Eliza Nelson, mother of Mrs. Charles Fair, believes that she and her children will secure all of the \$10,000,000 possessed by Charles L. Fair at the time of his death. In addition to this she expects that the \$1,000,000 which Mrs. Fair had in her own right will be divided between her and her children and grandchildren.

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GERMANY MAY OCCUPY A VENEZUELAN PORT

President Castro Makes a Strong Rejoinder and Appeals to the Monroe Doctrine as Interpreted by the United States.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A memorandum has been delivered to the German Minister in Caracas, Venezuela, and confidentially to the representatives of all the friendly powers, cables the Herald correspondent at Willemstad, Curacao. This memorandum was an answer to the note transmitted last December by Ambassador Von Holleben to United States Government.

The German note was not officially known to the President until the present time. The Kaiser's Government in that note informed the United States of its intention to occupy a Venezuelan port in order to enforce payment of the German claims.

President Castro's official answer to that note is regarded by members of his Government as a strong document. He contends that Germany has not respected Venezuela's right to legislate both for Venezuelan citizens and for foreigners residing in Venezuela.

Castro insists that the claims of the Germans and other foreigners for their damages during the civil war should be presented to and decided only by Venezuelan courts.

Germany maintains that satisfaction cannot be obtained in that way, owing to

the well known and peculiar characteristics of Venezuelan courts, which are President Castro's instruments.

The Kaiser's Government contends that the claims should be settled by conferences between a German diplomatic agent and the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in case of a disagreement the matters should be referred to The Hague international court of arbitration.

President Castro's memorandum declares that the German claims have been exaggerated and contains a list of references to authorities on international law to support the Government's argument.

It is declared that Germany has not made a legal argument, but simply a series of demands, to the validity of which Venezuela objects.

In conclusion the Venezuelan memorandum says that the Government presents to the German Empire and to the friendly powers its protest against the ideas, imputations and purposes of the German note of December 15th and declares that this protest is necessary.

It asserts that Venezuela, as an independent nation, objects to the motives of Ambassador Holleben's communication to the United States Government and considers that the note, in its political aspect and general character, affects the integrity of the rights of the American hemisphere—and integrity which all American republics must uphold and for the strengthening of which two international congresses have met through the influence of the United States.

THE KING REVIEWS THE FLEET

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 16.—King Edward completed the program of the coronation festivities today by reviewing the fleet for the first time since his accession. From a spectacular point of view the assembling of a hundred and odd war vessels in the roadstead off Spithead was a magnificent show, but to those looking beneath the brilliant veneer of paint and polish, it was evident that the fighting strength of the fleet was by no means formidable. The line of ships was thickly dotted with ineffectives. However, the display represented merely the home fleet, not a single vessel having been withdrawn from a foreign station to participate in the pageant.

The day opened fine. There was an immense influx of visitors. The waters of the Solent were covered with pleasure craft of every variety, from the tiny canoe to the big excursion steamer, and every vantage point on shore was covered with spectators. At 8 a. m., in response to a signal, the fleet broke out flags and in the space of a minute the lines of black hulls were transformed into varicolored lanes of fluttering bunting. Simultaneously the pennant of Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, was flung out from the peak of the Royal Sovereign, which today acted as flagship of the fleet. Five other Admirals' flags were also in view in different sections of the parade. The five lines in which the fleet was moored were located midway between the Isle of Wight and the mainland.

ANOTHER DASH FOR NORTH POLE

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—William Zeigler, who has financed the Evelyn B. Baldwin Polar exploring expedition, sent a cablegram of instructions today to Mr. Baldwin to acquaint him with the directions given to William S. Champ, in charge of the relief and exploring party, which might be termed an auxiliary expedition. The fact that a letter of credit was cabled shows that Mr. Zeigler has not lost confidence in Mr. Baldwin. The cablegram, in full, reads as follows:

"Baldwin, Tromsø.—Camp in charge of Frithjof with relief and exploring party fully equipped, has been instructed, in case of failure to meet Baldwin or his failure to reach destination, to winter in Franz Josef Land and to make independent dash in spring, 1903. Baldwin with America to return to Franz Josef Land to meet Champ's returning party and in case their failure to winter there and make another attempt for Pole the following spring, 1904. Letter of credit cabled today."

THE AUTOPSY KILLS THEM.

Lives of Electrocuted Murderers Not Taken by the Shock.

NEW YORK, August 16.—F. A. Stratton, vice president of an electric lighting company in Westchester county, this State, says that murderers sentenced to die in the electric chair are frequently not killed by the electric current and that they would be buried alive if it were not for the autopsy which follows the electrocution. Mr. Stratton says:

"Nearly every week we have men shocked by higher voltage currents than are used in the electric chair at Sing Sing, yet they come around all right after a few days' treatment. This being the case, is it not probable that some of the murderers who are sentenced to the electric chair could be resuscitated if they received prompt medical attention and the same care that is given to one of our line men who have often thought that a great many people who are supposed to have been electrocuted are in reality buried alive."

An Army Out of Work.

CHICAGO, August 16.—The Inter Ocean this morning says: Following the International Harvester Company's public declaration that economy in the manufacture and distribution of agricultural machinery was the motive for effecting the \$120,000,000 merger, several of the Chicago companies that make up the combine yesterday issued letters to their general agents throughout the three-fourth of the total number of employees representing these companies in country ordering a reduction of about the field force.

The old companies in the combine are preparing to follow their example. Equally radical reductions in the office forces are being planned by all, it is said, for the near future. Ten thousand men in all are expected to lose their positions.

Known in Honolulu.

OAKLAND, Aug. 15.—Charles D. Conger, a nephew of United States Minister Conger, gained a partial victory over his wife, Lillie M. Conger, who is suing him for divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty, by the decision of Judge Hall this morning who sustained a demurrer to the complaint. Mrs. Conger was granted ten days in which to file an additional complaint.

Turks Fight Bulgarians.

VIENNA, August 16.—Local newspapers publish reports of a sanguinary fight between two battalions of Turkish infantry and a band of Bulgarian-Macedonian revolutionists near Uskub, European Turkey. The revolutionists were cut to pieces and the Turks had many men killed and wounded.

TRAGEDY ON THE HIGH SEA

A Crazy Fireman Met Death in the Deep.

CATPAIN CAUSED A QUICK RESCUE

But Suicide Did Not Regain Consciousness and Was Buried at Sea.

The steamer Tampico which arrived from Seattle last evening, after a voyage of eleven days, brings a dramatic story of a man jumping overboard and the heroic and remarkably quick work of the officers and men of that vessel in rescuing his body. Within ten minutes after he had jumped overboard the steamer had been put about, a boat manned and lowered, the man picked up, and his unconscious body placed on the deck of the vessel. It is probably the quickest work of the kind ever done. The man died without being restored to consciousness.

The tragedy happened when the vessel was only four days out from Seattle. August Walters, a fireman, forty-five years of age, had been complaining of illness and was probably out of his mind. The chief engineer had relieved him of his duties and he was spending his time about the officers' quarters trying to recover his senses. The officers had been using him well and thought to cheer him up by kind words. At about four o'clock Walters jumped over the side. A sailor shouted "man overboard." Captain Ames, the new master of the Tampico was on the bridge, and hearing the cry acted very promptly. He brought the vessel around, sent the mate up into the rigging to watch the spot where the man jumped into the sea, had a boat manned and lowered in charge of second mate Healy, and by keen judgment brought the vessel back to the exact place where the man had jumped over. The boat's crew secured the body promptly.

The body still had life in it when brought on deck and the captain used every means in his power to restore consciousness but in an hour's time life was pronounced extinct. Arrangements were made at once for the burial. At seven o'clock the steamer was stopped and amid the tolling of the vessel's bell the captain read the burial service and the body was sent to its final resting place by being put into the sea for a second time.

The entries in the vessel's log give a brief account of the tragedy. They say: "At 2:51 p. m. in lat. 34-14 north and longitude 126-42 west August Walters, fireman, who had been complaining of feeling ill and was off duty, jumped overboard. The life boat was brought on board and all efforts were made to revive him but without success. At 5:15 it was decided that life was extinct and preparations were made for burial. At 7 o'clock the vessel was stopped and the man was buried."

Captain Ames was formerly master of the transport Hancock, and is well known in Honolulu.

Oregon Ordered to Asia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Orders have been issued at the Navy Department for the fitting out of the battleship Oregon at San Francisco for duty on the Asiatic station, to which she will be assigned.

Used to Be \$4.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Anthracite at \$14 a ton is in prospect here, according to one firm of miners and dealers. This is, of course, contingent on a continuation of the strike for a few weeks more.

Notorious Bandit Slain.

ROME, Aug. 14.—Lombardo, the most notorious Italian brigand after Mussolino, has been surrounded by troops on Mount Aspromonte, in the province of Reggio, and killed, after a serious encounter.